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Has the President Promoted His Own Real Estate Speculation?

Some time after Mr. CLEVELAND was cetablished in the White House, he bought the property known as Red Top, and the accusation is directed against him that he has employed his authority as President to promote a real estate speculation in that part of Washington, by which he has already gained \$60,000, and other speculators much more.

A similar accusation has been repeatedly and persistently set forth during the last two years in the columns of the Commercial Gazette in Cincinnati, and the supposition has naturally been that it was a partisan and campaign attack. But now the charge is repeated with greater earnestness and detail in the columns of the same journal by a writer of no less distinction and importance than Gen. BOYNTON; and the main part of his indictment we to-day reproduce.

That there must be some foundation for this business no one who knows Gen. Boynron will be likely to deny; and the least that can be said is that it has now become very necessary for Mr. CLEVELAND to speak in his own defence. We trust for the honor of the country that he will be able to clear himself entirely; but he cannot speak too soon, and his justification should be as specific as the charge, and be so sustained by evidence as to be entirely conclusive.

Mr. Allison's Explanation.

The Hon. WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON of Dubuque-on-Mississippi has written to the Hon. LISTON MCMILLEN of Oskaloosa-on-South Skunk a letter whereof this is the meat and m arrow:

"I do not expect to enter the Cabinet of Gen. Hannison. " " I am not a cannidate for the Presidency, sither now or in the remote future, and that question es not influenced my mind in the slightest degree. There are many reasons why I could not accept the place, but that is not one of thou."

Of course, the mind of a great and good man is not, theoretically speaking, moved by ambition for the Presidency. For what he does or does not do he is able to find reasons sufficient to himself, if not always to the public. He moves along, or would like to persuade b is fellow citizens that he moves. grand, meditative, serene, his eyes fixed upon the affa, rs of state, his ears never flapping the mill worth of an inch up or down to hear the country calling for him. If he knows when a Presidential election occurs, it is only after consultation with the almanac.

The public he never taken in by this bit of mumming. It does not understand or believe that any public man would not like to be President; agor does it comprehend that there is anything to be ashamed of or to disguise in such a . natural and honorable ambition. Howev ar, let Mr. ALLISON have his way. Let us al lagree to believe that he will not be a membe r of Gen. HARRISON'S Cabinet because he doesn't want to be; and for other reasons.

But having gi ven this credit to his declaration as to his no n-candidacy for the Cabinet, the country is er stitled to examine carefully his declaration as to his non-candidacy for the Presidency:

"I am not a candid ate for the Presidency, either now

This is a harm less statement of a truth which hardly see as to need a letter to confirm it. There is a no Republican candidate for the Presiden ty unless it be Gen. HAR-RISON. Clearly Mr. ALLISON is not a candidate now. No r will he be a candidate in the remote fur ure, say 1908, for instance, when he will be it t his eightieth year. But there is nothing to indicate that he will not be a candidate son to time between the living present and the remote future. In 1892, if Gen. HARRISON of sarrels with his party.

On the whole, Mr. Allison's letter is clever and amusit gg. His disposition toward the Presidency is a pmewhat like that manifested by Mr. BLA INE in the spring of 1884. He is not a candida 4e, but he would run.

The Saxton Bill.

The SAXTON Electoral bill, after passing both branches of the State Legislature last year, was vetoed by Governor Hill on constitutional grounds which have since been admitted to be valid | and conclusive against its legality. Since & in. 10 it has been again before the Legislan tre, though in a somewhat modified shaps . The alterations made in this measure, while in is designed to change radically the funda, nental electoral law of the State, have been made with the view of conforming to Gover nor Hill's objections; but it is still a que stion whether the bill even as amended, de as not conflict with the constitutional provise in for a secret ballot.

The bill provides for a new method of party candidature. The officers of each State or Municipal I Convention must, after its nominees have be en chosen, sign a certificate containing the names of the persons nominated, their rest dence, business, business address, and the office for which they have been named, and I which shall indicate, in not more than fis 'e words, the name of the party or principle which the Convention represents. Besides a igning, the presiding officer and Secretary must add their own places of residence, the ir business and business addresses, and | nake oath as to the correctness and validi ty of their certificate before a notary. Non unations for State or Legislature officers mu st be filed in Albany; nominations for local i officers must be filed with the local County (lerk. In the former case they must be files I twenty days before

election; in the latter ca se, fifteen. Candidates for public: office not nominated by a party convention : any get certificates of nomination through a petition, signed by five hundred citizens if running for State officers, and signed by fit 'ty names if candidates in a local campaign . Each of the persons signing a certificate shall give his place of residence, his business a, and business address, and shall acknown Mge his signature under oath. Should one of the candidates, whose certificate has been a duly flied, die before election day, or dealt ne the nomination, or should the certificate of nomination be insufficient or inoperative, ti filled by filling a new cort ificate eight days before election; but no pre wision is made for the demise of a candidat e within the week before election, or for the n omination of any

though the custom in this city is to put up all district candidates during the ten days preceding an election.

There is nothing particularly striking in these provisions of the new bill affecting nominations, the purpose of the various forms and restrictions being to make the list of candidates which the State is to print as short as possible. When the statutory time for filing the certificates has expired, and the lists have been duly made up, the County must publish for at least seven days consecutively before election, in not less than two nor more than four newspapers within their county, all the nominations made. One of the newspapers must be an advocate of the principles of the political party that, at the previous election, cast the highest number of votes, and another, a newspaper which advocates the principles of the party that cast the next highest number of votes. These advertisements are to be made in the same type, and are to be in form and order of arrangement, names and classification of candidates, the same as that of the ballots to be printed for use on election day. The expense of this advertising is to be borne by

the county. On the night before election the County Clerk of each of the counties of the State is to deliver at the various polling places complete sets of election ballots, printed under his supervision and conforming with the list of nominations already on file. There will be, as now, separate ballots for each class of offices to be filled, but, instead of containing only the names of those candidates for whom the elector desires to vote, they will have upon them the names of all the candidates running for such offices. These official ballots are the only ones which can be legally used at the election.

The new bill provides for an increase in the number of election inspectors from four to six in each polling place, and for an increase in the number of voting districts in New York city, which will bring the total up from 856 to 1,000. In each polling place there are to be a number of booths or compartments, furnished with writing materials, wherein the elector, shielded by a partition on either side of him, and a guard rail to his rear, may mark his tickets in secrecy. The average number of these booths is to be six in a polling place. The voter on entering is to be furnished by the inspectors with a complete set of election tickets. Two of the inspectors shall place their initials on the back of the tickets when delivered to identify them as official. Given these, the voter retires to of the booths and arranges his ballots by marking an X before or after the names of those persons for whom he wishes to vote. He then folds them according to the present custom, and delivers them to the inspectors, who deposit them in the glass boxes. Any person desiring to vote for a straight party ticket can do so by placing a large X against the group of names headed by the printed designation of that party, as " Republican," "Tammany," "Labor," "Prohibition." Not more than one person shall be permitted to occupy a booth at a time, and no person shall be allowed longer than ten minutes to make up his ticket, unless some of the other booths are unoccupied.

Names written by the voter upon an official ticket count the same as if printed upon it, even though the candidate whose name is thus written has not been officially

placed in nomination. The sightless or the illiterate voter can, on making oath as to his disability before the inspectors, have the assistance in the booth of one friend of his own selection, who can mark his ballots for him. On election day no electioneering is to be allowed within 100 feet of any polling place. No elector shall place any mark upon his ballot whereby it may be afterward identified as the one voted by him. Every elector who does not vote any ballots delivered to him by the inspectors shall, before leaving the polling place, return the ballets. The form and method of counting and canvassing the votes is to continue precisely the same as it is now, though new penalties are added in addition to those which already exist for bribery, intimidation, ob-

struction, or false registration, There is a serious question as to whether the requirement of the amended Saxton bill that the ballots to be voted shall be endorsed with the initials of the election inspectors, is not in conflict with that provision of the State Constitution which prescribes that all elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

It has been repeatedly held by the courts that the right to vote by ballot implies the right to complete and absolute secrecy on the part of the elector as to the person or persons for whom he casts his vote. As Judge Cooley says in his well-known treatise on Constitutional Limitations: "All devices by which party managers are enabled to distinguish ballots in the hands of the voter. and thus determine whether he is voting for or against them, are opposed to the spirit of the Constitution." It seems to us very plain that if the election inspectors are allowed to mark ballots with their initials they will have no difficulty, in many cases at least, in so varying the marks as to enable them afterward to identify particular ballots as having been cast by particular voters. In this way the secrecy of the system of election by ballot, which is its most valuable feature. will be destroyed. We have little doubt that if the Saxton bill is passed, and approved by the Governor with this provision in it, it will eventually be declared by the courts to be unconstitutional.

In the prevailing outery for ballot reform, which is largely of Mugwump origin, we believe there is the most extravagant exaggeration of the evils to be remedied. The truth is that the ejectoral system which now exists in the State of New York has worked satisfactorily for years, and is capable of very little real improvement. There is much reason, however, in the demand that ballots shall be printed and furnished to voters at the public expense, inasmuch as otherwise it may be difficult for a poor man, who cannot pay the cost of printing his own ballots. to become a candidate for office on equal terms with those better off. So far, therefore, as the Saxton bill is designed for this

end, it is not open to serious objection. But we can see no really valid reason for restricting voters to the use of official ballots. Why should not a man who is put in the field as a candidate within two or three days of the time of election, be allowed to have his ballots printed and voted, if he is able to do so? According to the SAXTON bill, a person becoming a candidate so late in the campaign could be voted for only by means of written ballots; that is to say, every elector who desired to vote for him would have to write his name out upon one of the official ballots. This operous requirement would practically prevent any effective candidacy except in the case of persons

before the election. The argument in favor of using official ie vacancy is to be ballots exclusively is that bribery will be prevented, if it is rendered impossible for the person who pays the bribe to be certain that the voter has cast his ballot in accordance

whose nominations were officially made long

present system, it is said that large blocks of voters are supplied with ballots and vote them under the eye of the person by whom the ballots have been furnished. But in order to deprive bribers of the certainty in this respect which they are now said to enjoy. It is by no means necessary to confine voters to the use of an official ballot; for by requiring the voter to pass alone into a private compartment or booth in which he may obtain an official ballot before he votes, and by Clerks in the several counties of the State | prohibiting any person from accompanying him thence to the polling place, he will be left at liberty to change his ballot if he likes. and any one who has paid him to vote in a particular manner will have to take his word

that he has done so. We are in favor of printing ballots at the expense of the State and of permitting the voter to go unwatched to the polls; but we are opposed to an exclusively official ballot, and to any marking whatever upon any sort. of ballot by Government officers.

The Enormous Sums Spent in Charity. The vast extent to which the work of charity is carried in modern times is indicated very strikingly by the statistics presented in the report of the State Board of Charities for last year.

The value of the property devoted in this State to charitable, correctional, and reformatory purposes now exceeds \$54,000,000, and of this sum more than \$36,500,000 is held by incorporated benevolent associations. The receipts for such purposes during the year aggregated nearly \$14,600,000, and the expenditures more than \$18,315,000. The whole number of beneficiaries in the care of the institutions on the 1st of last October was 64.322; and besides these, 385,622 outdoor patients received medical and surgical relief during the year from the various hospitals and dispensaries, and 48,950 outdoor poor were alded by towns and counties at an expense of hard on \$600,000. That is, nearly 500,000 people, or about one-twelfth of the population of the State obtained assistance from these sources. A small part of the receipts of the institutions or only five per cent, of the whole, hospitals; but, on the other hand, many thousands of outdoor patients were furnished with food, medicines, surgical appliances, and gratultous nursing and care, besides medical treatment. Yet in all this no account is taken of the

enormous sums yearly expended in private charity and in alms to beggars upon the streets. The poor themselves are the first to render relief to their suffering neighbors. There is scarcely a church which does not have its corps of volunteer charitable visitors; societies that are not incorporated are zealous in the work; private families with money to give in charity usually have men and women who are more or less dependent on their bounty, and people of wealth are pursued with importunities for pecuniary assistance. Meantime new forms of benevolence are constantly devised and charitable agencies multiplied, and every year philanthropists are going to the Legislature with fresh schemes for giving away the public money for private benefit. The more the activity in charitable work the greater, too, is the demand for it, since free giving of course breeds pauperism by discouraging habits of self-dependence. An increasing number of the population would rather beg than work, especially as begging can be made more profitable in an age so distinguished for would have disdained to receive a gratuity for simply doing properly what he was hired to do, but of recent years the tipping system has become almost as prevalent here as it is in Europe, and if there has actually been an increase in the bribery at elections it is probably due to the importation of that discreditable custom of taking perquisites. Men demand to be the civil performance of other duties in a gratuity beyond the stipulated price. We are told that even farmers, supposedly selfrespecting citizens, sometimes count upon the price of their votes as a regular perquisite. They may not vote against their po-

litical convictions, but, all the same, they require the tip. This fashion of taking gratuities, of relying on other people for assistance, and of appealing to charity, has gone to a very dangerous extent. It is corrupting and enervating the community, and its progress is accelerated by the professional philanthropists, who can only magnify their office by increasing pauperism. Their own support as individuals who make a business of collecting and dispensing money for charity, eats up a very considerable part of the whole sum contributed. The salaries and wages of the charitable, correctional, and reformatory institutions of the State last year amounted to more than \$1,800,000, out of the \$13,315,000 expended as a whole!

The extravagance of charity is appalling, and it is steadily increasing.

Pravers.

Our Washington report yesterday contained some figures that confirm the oftrepeated allegation about the absence of Senators from their places during a certain portion of the regular proceedings. Our correspondent in the Senate took the trouble on Tuesday last to count the number of members who were present, and the number absent while the chaplain, at the opening of the day's session, was offering up prayer to Heaven in their behalf.

He found that of the whole body of 76 Senators as many as 62 were absent and only 14 were present at the time of prayer. In other words, less than one-fifth of the members of the Senate thought it worth while to take part in the solemnity that precedes the ordinary business of each day's

session. Surely this is a thing that stands in need of explanation.

Some curious facts are revealed by the list which our correspondent gave of the names of the Senators who joined in the chaplain's opening orison.

For example, it appears that a majority of them, or eight of the fourteen, were Senators from the Southern States. Both of the members from Mississippi were there, and the States of Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Maryland, and Missouri were each represented by one Senator. Of the remainder, four were from the Western States of Nevada, Colorado, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, while but two other States, New York and New Jersey, contributed even a single member to the praying band of the Senate at that day's session. We are able to sny that the Hon, PRANK HISCOCK of Syracuse was the member who appeared for

Not a member from all New England! Not even HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire! Not a member from the States of the Pacific coast, not even LELAND STANFORD of California! Not a member from Ohio, not even John Sherman, or from Pennsylvania, or Indiana, or Iowa, or Illinois, or Kansas, or Nebraska!

Surely the sixty-two absent Senators cannot entertain the notion that they do not candidate within two week s of an election, with his corrupt agreement. Under the need the prayers of the chaplain? Surely

they could not have been engaged in any business of more importance than that which he was performing in their behalf.

Turn Them All Out as Fast as Possible. Names of great fortune and high social value among the directors of a railroad are not worth a sixpence to the defenceless stockholder as a guarantee of the honest or faithful management of his property. In some cases they are worth very much less, and are, indeed, no better than a delusion and a snare. The Illinois Central Railroad corporation is one of these cases. Its Board of Directors is in great part made up of men of so-called social distinction and conspicuous substance, such as Mr. RODERT GOELET, Mr. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, and Mr. WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR. On Wednesday, when the stockholders looked to these directors for an honest and straightforward rebuke of the rascalities of the Illinois Central management, what encouragement did they receive? Mr. Aston and Mr. CRUGER found the day too chilly to venture out of their clubs, and Mr. GOELET came down town and whitewashed the now notorious HARRIMAN and FISH with a pail of the best material that a lawyer could prepare for a consideration. A more lamentable exhibition of what may be called corporational depravity, of the utter lapse of the corporate organization in respect of all

power for good, was never witnessed. Now let the stockholders come forward and enact their own rescue. We have disclosed enough of the well-matured plans of HARRIMAN and Fish to show that one year more of their management will leave nothing at all of the Illinois Central. It has already committed the dishonesty of paying fraudulent dividends in order to deceive its stockholders, but for 1889 even that disgraceful expedient is out of the question.

The report that Dr. WARNER MILLER has spoken publicly with scorn of the new office of Secretary of Agriculture is greatly to Dr. MILLER's credit.

No sensible man, who is not a born demagogue, could speak of that alleged office with any other feeling than scorn, unless perhaps came from the pay of private patients in the he might intensify his expression with an admixture of disgust.

> Looking from a business point of view at the proposed appropriation by Congress of \$80,000 for statues of Gen. SHERIDAN and Gen. Logan in Washington, it must be said that provision is made for works of art of a costly kind. This is the amount appropriated for them in the Sundry Civil Service bill by the Senate Committee. The measure of our gratitude to the distinguished soldiers of the Union is incomputable. The measure of the market value of pieces of statuary is a different thing.

> Resolutions favoring Irish home rule and condemning the Tory policy of coercion are to be brought before the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa to-day. That body has already taken this ground in former years, but the declaration now to be submitted to it is more foreible than any other it has made on the subject. It ought to be adopted, and the voice of the North American colonies ought to make an Impression upon the British Ministry which is responsible for the present condition of Ireland.

It is to be hoped that the authorities of Kentucky will not cease in their pursuit of the gang of rufflans who last Monday scourged and tortured a helpless woman in the Manifee Mountains on account of a family feud. The report of their procedure, as given by the Louisville despatch in yesterday's Sun, was horrifying. It is a disgrace to Kentucky. We have rarely heard of such a display of cowardice charity as this. Formerly an American and brutality. The guilty wretches ought to be pursued until they are caught, even though the milltin of the State has to be called out for the purpose, and they ought to be punished in a way that would stand as an example to creatures of their kidney. It is sold that they have "plenty of friends "among the mountaineers; but, nevertheless, the Governor of Kentucky has a duty to perform in the premises which he cannot avoid with honor. We frequently hear of lynching cases in Kenpaid for voting as they expect to be paid for tucky, but it is a long time since we heard of another case like that of Miss Many Pigman.

Madame Nicolini the first died recently at Asnières, France. The Paris correspondent of the Gironde describes her as "one of the most interesting victims of that strange creathat is called a tenor." In 1860 sho married the singer. Nicholas. Her maiden name was AMATO. She was a circus rider of rare accomplishments and beauty. Her eyes were especially remarkable, large black velvet orbs, beyond description. Unfortunately she was extremely lealous, and when the handsome NICHOLAS, who tacked the LINI to his name when he left the Opera Comique to join the Italian companies, got lost in a doubtful ut and became too affectionate with the prima donna, he never escaped a that was nowhere to be found in the libretto. Madaine Nicollini always caught him when he came out of the theatre at the close of the performance, and lectured him on the laws of stage propriety. It was even reported that she didn't stop at lectures or threats. But NICOLINI was a regular cock-a-doodle-doo among the ladies, and the houseful of children with which he had been presented by his better half in no wise diminished his prestige. Where and under what akies can we discover the philosopher who can explain to us why the women adore these merchants of notes? Nico-LINE and his wife separated in '76. PATTL who at that time had just broken the sacred bonds that united her to the Marquis DE CAUX, justified the remark of Rossini. " Cara mia," said he, "An ADELINA PATTI ought to marry an archduke or a tenor."

A wealthy widow of this city, who recently died. Mrs. AMELIA KERE, has, besides bequeathing large shares of her property to charitable and educational institutions, left handsome bequests to the house; anid, the cook, and the waitress, whose services she enjoyed during her lifetime. It is pleasing to hear of this example of gratitude to faithful servants. There are many of them in this city who well deserve to be remembered in the wills of the affluent people whose lives are made comfortable by their loyal service.

One of the Best Short Poems

From the Athany Times.
The Rochester Post-Express has been indulging in an interesting dissertation through correspondents on the question. "Which is the best short poon in the English language:" For the elements of many hope and aspiration, what can be said against that vig-

orous couplet: "We may be happy yet. You bet" !

Happy George Washington! From the Philianeightis Jimes,

George W. Childs will, on Saturday next, stand as godfather for the grandenild of Mrs. L. Macal ester Laughton, the son of M. Pelrosa of the Spanish Legation.

From the Englain Courier.

If Assemblyman Ainsworth's committee would devote less inne to finding out how Tun Sex re-porter got his information, and more time to finding out who relied the State of \$125,000 it would better

But She Rends 'Em All the Same. From the Terre Haute Express.

serve the people.

There is a Terre Haute girl so modest that she won't listen to a bear story. No Respecters of Anybody. From the Chicago Herald.

If Mr. Cleveland expects to impress the rani-

nited States by in Branding a serious mistake. A Hard Winter for the Preachers. From the Kingston Freeman. Six oyster suppers and donation parties have been held in Woodslock since Dec. 22. BERRING SEA JURISDICTION.

The New Lease Proposed for the Pribylov Islands Practically Betterates Our Extreme Claims Under the Russian Cession WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 .- With so many important matters to discuss and so little time remaining before the 4th of March, it is hardly likely that our diplomacy in Behring Ses affairs will receive a full review at this session of Congress. The House has contented itself. in the practical matter of reletting the seal islands, with cutting down the term of the new lease from twenty years to ten. exacting \$3.50 instead of \$2, the present legal minimum for each fur-soal skin taken, and declaring that any person prosecuting the lessees for taking more than the statute number of furseal skins shall be entitled to \$10 for each skin shown to be in excess of that number. The bidders can of course increase by their

competition the amount of royalty to be paid

for each skin, which is an addition to the Gov-

ernment's fixed rent of \$50,000 a year for the

But if the exact question of Behring Sea

jurisdiction has not come up for full discus-

sion, the very stipulations of the new lease

which Congress is asked to authorize, running

Pribylov islands.

from May 1, 1890, to May 1, 1900, imply that no part of our old claim is abandoned, and, in fact, section 2 of the bill expressly reads that our scal-fishing statute "is hereby declared to include and apply to all the waters of the Behring Sea in Alaska embraced within the boundary lines mentioned and described in the treaty with Russia dated March 30. A. D. 1867." The President is also annually to warn all seal poachers from entering this tract of sea to violate our laws, and is to enforce his proclamation by the presence of cruisers. It has been hinted that our vossels had instructions last year of a kind that deterred them from arrests; at all events the numerous arrests of provious years were not repeated.

It is now a little more than a century since Pribylov, a Russian, discovered, in 1785, the great seal rockeries that bear his name. The House committee which has charge of the subject declares that the destruction of seal life which is to be guarded against is that which occurs in the onen sea where the seals pass and repass in going to and from their feeding grounds, about fifty miles southeast of these islands, and in their annual migration to and from the Pribylov group. This seems to be clear to the committee as a point of practical guidance in protecting the seal fisheries from destruction. As to the legal question involved, its report rolles on the fact that the treaty in express language gave to the United States all the eastern part of Behring Sea. Whether that treaty is binding on Canadians as well as on our people the committee discusses at length, reaching the conclusion that our jurisdiction over Behring Sea cannot be questioned by Canada. Perhaps the most interesting part of the discussion is that which shows that the otter-cited objection of Secretary Adams to considering Behring Sea a closed sea really applied to the North Pacific, and not to the sea north of the Aleutian islands:

To the suggestions of Mr. Folitica that the extent of sea of which these possessions form the limits comprehends all the conditions which are controlled in the sea of letts and 1825 which settled them, and t section 2 of the bill expressly reads that our scal-fishing statute "is hereby declared to in-

The upshot of the report the pending bill, and the proposed lease is that our extreme claim of Behring Sea jurisdiction is sustained under them.

The Author of " The Quick or the Bead !" From the Independent

The face and head are small and well shaped. the nose a high, straight line, coming down to meet a mouth and chin full of character, the lips well shapen, and the chin firm and square. The eyes are the great beauty of the face, dark and long, almond shaped enough to remind one of Eastern eyes, and with long, dark lashes, and finely marked dark brows. The forehead was shaded by a curly mass of golden-brown hair, the rest of it was drawn back and knotted although that could not be seen, as the face was a full face, turned a hair's breadth at the chin, so as not to stare squarely at one. The throat rose in clear lines above other held a fan. It was a very pleasant picture of a beautiful woman

Movements of the Dalai Lama.

From the Chinese Times, Tien-Tain, Dec. 15. Each summer the Dalai Lama removes his now reports that he returned to Potola on the 1st of October last and that he paid him a visit on the 5th. The Dalai Lama, memorialist noticed looked somewhat pale and reduced but in conversation be was calm and collected. Memorialist carnestly impressed upon the head Abbot and the Sen peng and the Sui-peng Lamas the importance of carefully attending upon and restoring him to his former condition of health.

Prophetic Politics.

From the Boston Herald, High Mugicum The esteemed Boston Journal, which is interested in the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, will do well to fix its eyes closely upon Mr. Secretary Whitney's chances for the nomination, under present prospects, are about ten to one of those of Gov. Hill. whem the Journal would greatly prefer as an opponent. But, as we have before remarked, it is hardly worth while counting with confidence upon anybody at this stage of history.

Marrying the Chinese Emperor.

From the Chinese Times. Some time ago the imperial armory at Peking called the Wu Pi-yuan, received instructions to prepare for the use of his Majesty's marriage 280 pairs of boots. These boots have since been completed, and on the 9th instant they were packed in boxes and con veyed to the managing department of the imperi

WASHINGTON'S REQUIEM. Supposed to be Uttered by Lady Washing

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I hope you will think this requiem as remarkable as I do. A lady past to gave it to me, saying it was popular when she was very young. She did not know the author certainly it was not Martha Washington-and there are tainly it was not Martha Washington-and there are in existence.

L. W. II, ton at Mount Vernon, 1799.

When Columbia's sons called my hero to lead 'em, To vanquish their foes and establish their freedom, I rejoiced at his honours, my fears I dissembled. At the thought of his danger, my heart now it trembled. O my Washington, O my Washington, all was haz ardous!

Our freedom with order by faction rejected, A new Constitution our country erected, My hero was raised to preside o'er the Union. And his cares intercepted our blissful communion.
O my happiness, O my happiness, how precarious

Declining the trust of his dignified station, With joy to the seat of his dear estimation Surrounded by honours he humbly retreated. Sweet Hope softly whispered: "My biles is completed. O my happiness, O my happiness, how precarious!

When the pangs of disease had now fairly seized him, My heart would have yielded its life to have eased him And I prayed the Most High, if for death He designed That He would not permit me to linger behind him O my Washington, O my Washington, all was du-

bions: When hope had all fled and I saw him resigning His soul to his God without dread or repining— What, my heart, were thy feelings, lamenting, admiring,

To see him so nobly, so calmly expiring?

O my Washington, O my Washington has forsaken us His aspent so noble, pale grave clothes disfigure. And his conquering arm is despoiled of its viscour, On those lips that drop't wisdom, is silence imposed, and those kind, beauting eyes forever are clossed. O my Washington, O my Washington has forsaken us

When I followed his corpse with grief unconfi-ned, And saw to the temb his dear relies consign-ed; When I left him in alience, with darkness surrounded, With what pangs of fresh anguish my bosom was

O my Washington, O my Washington has forsaken us! When, with tears of sweet music. I ponder the story Of his wars and his labours, his virtue and glory, I breathe out a prayer of sweet ardour of spirit, Soon to join him in biles, and, united, inherit Endices blessedness endiers blessedness, O how glori-

But way with my own single graft so confounded When my country's sad millions in sorrow are wounded Let me mingle the current which flows from my bosom With my country's vast ocean of tears, and there igee 'en Though my Washington though my Washington h forsaken un

The March number of Harper's Magazine con tains 172 pages and the most important articles in it are Mr. Charles Dudley Warner's "Comments on Canada." Mr. Lockyer's "Origin of Calestial Species." Mr. Childs." Institute of France. Mr. Cucia's "Motiey's Letters." Dr. E. B. Hales "New Arabian Night." and Mr. Björnson's "Norway and Its People." An admirable portrait of Sir John Mandonald forms the frontispie and there is she usual variety of literary articles and illustrated miscellany.

THREE PICIURES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Showing Three Different Aspects of a Great Man.

From the Boston Globe of Feb. 1%. A man singularly modest, ingenuous, honest, candid, sincere, good-natured, and gentle has been held up before the public as possessing the reverse of all these qualities. History will show Grover Cleveland to have been much the same sort of a man as Abraham Lincoln.

II. From the latest photograph of Mr. Oleveland, by Bell of



III.

From the Washington Post of Feb. 18.

seems that Miss Delano, a clork in the Patent Office, has been discharged on the direct order of the President because, as alleged, she expressed her opinion some time ago, in conversation at her home in Massachusetts. that the President was a pig, and some sevenby-nine tattle-tale wrote to the President about it.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Now that the costume ball is over, interesting gossip is floating around about it, and much matter is being accumulated for the future historian of New York so-ciety. Mr. Hamilton Bell, as is known, designed many of the costumes; a well-known artist put aside his requ lar work and devoted himself to designing gowns. Other artists not only designed costnmes, but made their own; and some of the most striking were really composed of a "congeries of unrelated fragments" carefully arranged to secure an harmonious whole. One noble Roman used white sheets with purple bands sowed thereon, to make his toga. Unfortunately he had not provided himself with tights, and he found that his dress trousers would not roll up with comfort to himself. Calm reflection came to his aid: his underclothes were white, his toga was white; so he went in his un-derclothes and toga, and made a line speciacle; though he admitted afterward that he danced in dread of something terrible happening. A proud cardinal found that his trousers would not roll high enough to show his red silk stockings; but his bathing tights were at hand and acted their part nobly. Diamond buckles concented many holes, and, altogether, the rich had as much diffi-culty in making both ends meet for the occasion as the poor are alone supposed to have.

Toward the latter part of the late Prof. Schmidt's active service as Professor of German and Antiquities at Columbia College he suffered greatly from an aggravated chronic nervousness. In those days one of the banes of the good Professor's existence was receivers. The crow of chanticleer, unless greatly diluted by distance, possessed the power of inducing a nervous excitement in the Professor which could only be dispelled by the eradication of its cause. More than once was be forced by his distemper to call for the sacrifice of one of these wakeful birds which had been imported into neighboring back yards by people intent upon chicken culture or fresh eggs. Whenever a new rooster appeared upon; the scene the good Doctor, after vainly endeavoring to accussom himself to the untimely tootings of the vainglorious bird, would call upon his owner and beseach him either to cut that recater's vocal chords or give him his eternal quietus, and so potent was the gentle banity of the fine old gentleman that in every instance he gained his point without much trouble. To make a long story short, the rooster soon became extinct in

But the chief difficulty of the Professor's existence in those days was the selection of a spot in which to summer. He seldom or never went twice to the same place, because he usually found that his landlord had misrepresented the frequency of roosters in the neighbor hood. When he was casting about for a quiet spot his letters to his prospective rural hosts invariably de-manded that the roosters on the place be either sequestrated during the period of his solourn or justructed to do their crowing in the daytime, when it was feasible for a man to escape from the sound thereof.

It is interesting to note the fact that so many of our entertainers and laughter-compellers have graduated from other professions in , which their lack of good fortune was often conspicuous. Little Marshall P. Wilderwith his elasticity of facial expression and irrepressible quaintness, was, before he adopted humor as a business, a clerk in the Bradstreet Commercial Agency, He hated the drudgery of the place, but even in that sea of troubles his spirits were always at boiling point. Wilder's perpetual optimism is a by-word in Brand-street's to this day. "How are you to day, Wilder?" was a salutation to which he always responded, "Oh, I'm way up in G."

Francis Wilson tried about everything before he resorted to the stage in despair. Dry goods, the law, med-terine, everything in short, which men pursue he tried in succession, only to discover that he was a square pog in a round hole. Charles Roberts, Jr., the silver-voiced elocutionist, began life as a pedagogue, and later adopted the law as a profession. Now he is making a hand-some living as a moulder of the voices of incipient pub-lic speakers and actors. Bob Hillard, as everybody knows was not so long since a cierk in Wall street. Eu gene Oudin, the leading baritone of the McCauli comic opera company, strove for many years for forensic honors before he assumed the buskin. J. Williams Macy, the successful basso and humorist, expended his youthful energies as a bank clerk. Arthur D. Woodruff, the exceptional counter-tenor, found how unhappy is the lot of the dry goods clerk before he gave up the yard measure for scales.

These are but a few instances, but all of them are making money in their new pursuits, and are not sorry to have left the beaten tracks to climb the heights where life is just as earnest as it is below, and the rewards more speedy to the specially gifted.

The citizens of four States, New Hampshire, Massa chusetts, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska, will soon have submitted to them the question of a constitutional prohibitory amendment. The members of the Women's tian Temperance Union in each State are working hard in every town and village to secure the adoption of the amendment.

Brooklyn Temperance women support a coffee booth which stands in front of the open plaza before the City Hall, where for five cents a hungry person can get hot offee and a since of breach. It is doubtless serving a good end, but the numbers of street urchius who hang about it begging for pennies to get something to est make it a public nuisance. Persons passing there are importuned by newsboys who have either sold out their papers or are idling their time away when not brigging. The evenings are profitable to the energetic lads who wait for the theatres and concerts to close and waying gentlemen and gentlewomen with their pitcous appeals

Overestimated His Strength. "I think I must have overestimated my per-

sonal magnetism and popularity," said a badly defeated office seeker.

Whatever induced you to think that you possessed those qualifications "inquired his unsympathetic wife. "Recause." he replied sadly, "my name is Robert, but overybody calls me Rob."

A Conspicuous Instance. From Life.

"I trust. Robert, when you grow up you will show yourself on the s d. of temperance only morality by voting the Probation toeket."
Oh, rate "why. Appl. water's killed more folks to liquor ever thought of doing."
"I am ashamed of you, Robert! Can you think of one instance in which water, judiciously applied, has caused death?"
"Well, what's the matter with the flood?"

Two Mea of Business Meet. From the Detroit Free Press.

A man sat scribbling at a dock in an office of "Want your coal carried up?"
"Haven' got any."
"Going to have."
"No. sir."
"Then you wouldn't want it carried up?"

And I couldn't carry it up if I wanted to !" "No. sir."
That sail. Good day. Glad to meet a man who does since in a box new way. Yes you about mome its room two modifies later.

A Beathen's Resection. You can pray in the Joss house in Mott street. With never a cent to pay: But you can't do that same at St. Thomas's For it isn't built up that way.

HAS SHE FORCED TO MARRY? It Would Not Appear so from a Letter sh. Weste to her Lover.

Two young people, who appeared to be deeply in love with each other, called at the pastoral residence of the Rev. J. J. White of the Bedford Avenue Tabernacle in Williamsburgh on Oct. 31, 1887, and requested him to marry them. Their answers to questions proved satisfactory, and the coremony was performed. The bride was Miss Ellen M. Stilwell, and the groom William Traphofner, a bartender. The former returned directly after the marriage to former returned directly after the marriage to her nunt's house, and the groom went back to his parents' house. They have never lived together, and very few even of their most intimate friends heard of their marriage. Mrs. Traphother says she was forced into the marriage against her will, and she has begun a suit to have it annulled. She says that Traphother threatened to kill her if she did not go with him to the minister, and that he had a diagner and revolver in his pocket while the ceremony was in progress. Mr. Traphother on the other hand alleged that she was especially urgent that the marriage should take place, and even purchased the wedding ring with her can money. A letter which she wrote to him less than two weeks before the marriage contains this passage:

Whatsay, Vesterday was your berickay and I was thinking of you all dar and weald have sent you something but could not raise the money to get what I wanted. On Milliam, try and come soon so that can have you for a compens the formarried you could stay as long as tind. Vours lovingly.

"Her father, Mr. John Stilwell of 162 South Second street," the husband says, "objected to me. He wanted Nellie to marry another fellow. To get Nellie away from me they sent her to Mrs. Ballon's brouse, 15 Mulford street. East Orange, Nellie wrote to me and I went out there, brought her back to Williamsburgh hore, and we got married. After the marrisge I returned with her to Mrs. Ballon's Nellie was then hurdly Hygears old, and I was 20. We kept the marriage quiet. But now the old folks have found out about it and have begun this suit. But I will fight it. She is my wife, and I'll have her, another fellow or no other fellow.

Mr. Traphofner added that he was willing to reat his denial of the use of a pistol or threats in gaining Nellie's consent to the marriage to Nellie's own statement on the witness stand.

-The grandmother of the Queen of Madagascar is dead. She was nearly a hundred years old. -In Stockholm they have not yet finished honoring Jenny Lind. A new street has just been called after her, and a sculptor has recently finished a status representing her in the costume of Norma.

Down in the wilds of Washington county,

Maine, they have discovered a tree the word of which is white birch and the bark hemiock. The natives have dobbed this queer tree the "mugwamp of the forest." -A Scotchman in the picturesque and airy costume of the Highiands boarded a train at Lyons the other day bound for Nove. Two French ladies were in

the carriage, and the moment the Highland laddle made his appearance they were terrified and rushed on the piatform yelling for help.
—Kraszewski, the Polish author and patriot, who was imprisoned for years in a German fortress, has just died in Italy. He left to his family \$2,000 rubles, a valuable collection of paintings, a library of 42,000 volumes, and a large number of valuable manuscripts. The imperial Library of St. Petersburg has en-

tered into negotiation with the heirs for the purchase of these manuscripts, many of which relate to Russia. —The Prussian War Minister has just published in two volumes a history of the colors of the Prussian army from 1807. It appears that in the campaigns of 1804 and 1805 minety nine standards were pierced by balls. In the campaign of 1870 the number of regimental colors pierced was 151. The flag of the Seventh Regiment of Infantry was hit by twenty three balls in the single battle of Mary in Tour. In the entire Franco Prussian war thirty eight Prussian standard bearers were killed while holding their colors.

-The process of imparting to wood some of the special characteristics of metal has become of considerable industrial value in Germany, the wood surface, by this treatment, becoming so hard and smooth as to be susceptible of a high polish, and, on being subjected to a burnisher of ginss or porcelain, the appearance of the wood is in every respect that of polished metal, having, in fact, the semblance of a poli-had mirror, but with this peculiar and advantageous difference, namely, that, unlike metal, it is unaffected by moisture.

-One of the most remarkable engineering feats appears to have been achieved in China, in the face of extraordinary physical difficulties, namely, the successful stretching of a steel wire cable of seven strands across the river Lunann, this feat having been accomplished by the Danish engineer Delinde, assisted only by unskilled native labor. The cable extends be-tween two points, at a distance of nearly 4,700 feat apart, the height of the first support being about 450 feet above the present level of the river, and the second about 740 feet. The cable in question is said to be the longest in the world, with a single exception, namely, the cable across the Kistna, measuring some 5,070 feet There are also two cables across the Ganges, of 2,000 and

2,830 feet, respectively.

—As the result of much study and investigation of the subject, M. Jannsen, the eminent director of the observatory at Meudon, France, has come to the conclusion that evolution may be applied to the stars as well as to terrestrial things—that they are not fixed and eternal, but are subject to change and time, having a beginning, a period of activity, a decline, and an end. By recent advances in the study of celestial physics, es-Prof. Jamesen, to know something of the actual con-dition and relative age of some of the stars. It may, therefore, be assumed that the age of stars, other things being equal, will depend upon their temperature, and that their temperatures are higher in preportion as their spectra are richer in violet rays. Again, these investigations show that the majority of the stars which are visible to the naked eye are white or bluish, and consequently at a high temperature, but many are yellow or orange, like our sun, showing that they have passed their youth, while others are from dark crapge to dark red, showing that their sidercal evolution is far advanced. These interesting views are elaborated at much length by M. Jannesn in E. Astronomic.

Mrs. Warrison's Flaborate Broomstick.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. HUMBOLDT, Kan., Feb. 15.—Mrs. Benjamin Harrison is soon to become the recipient of a present at once beautiful and unique—a broom gotten up in the most beautiful style possible. The broom is of regulation size, the british is made of the finest straw which Kansas can produce, and the handle is made of the best of wood, highly polished. Commencing at the shoulder of the broom, at intervals to the top of the handle, straw and silver wire are intervoven so as to represent the following different designs:

woven so as to represent the following different designs:

(1) Baised maple leaves; (2) raised crown;

(3) raised diamonds and maple leaves; (4) matted diamond and raised leaves; (5) matted spears, both ways; (6) raised double matted spears, both ways; (6) raised double matted crown; (7) hand-plate of solid silver, upon which, surrounded by beautiful serollwork, is the name of Mrs. Lennamin Harrison; (8) pyramid, and half maple leaves and matted diamonds; (9) matted crosses; (10) matted diamonds; (9) matted crosses; (10) matted diamonds; (12) matted in oil, colore, red, white and blue; between the flags are matted diamonds; (12) raised pyramids; (13) silk fringe; (14) solid silver cap on end of handle, with engravings and serollwork. At intervals for the entire length of the liandle are narrow strips of red, white and blue silk velvet.

The broom will be sent to Washington in a case made expressly for it, having a glass front.

Harrison on a Second Term. From the Chicago Pribune.

A lady said to him: "I suppose I shall not meet you again before your departure for Washington. I want to express my wishes for your success, and I hope you will be reclected for another term."

"I thank you. 'replied Gen. Harrison, with a serious expression of countenance, "but I am not sure that I care to be residented." In speaking to Gen. Fred Knefer, an old friend, about his departure, he said: "I sin beginning to realize that it is a lonesome thing to be Fresident."

A Devil Fish Tackles a Boat,

Prom the Parthal Originals.

Victoria, B. C. Feb. 9.—A man fishing off Reneon Hill was attacked by an octopus devil is his twenty feet in leagth. The lish fastened itself to the boat, retaining its hold of the rocks behaut, and almost succeeded in upsetting the leat. A large hook thrown out to the fish, which made off, snapping the stout line like a silken thread.

New England's Banner Snake Town.

Prom the Boston Advertiser.

EVERGET, Feb. 14.—Workmen exervating a bank on Second street dig out thirty six snakes all entwheel legation. A comiliar incident occurred here are ut a year age, when Beand Dennett at the engine house dig thirty-two out of a post here.

Kemarkable Restoration of Life ton Parrot.

From the Philadelphia Record.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 20.—A parrot belonging to beauty Collector of Pert Samuel H, Black of New Castle apparently died on Saturday, but on Tonsday, after receiving an amplication of electricity, it was brought back to 11c. The Matter, Personal

Elderly Spinster in upper berth of sleeping

. peering over .- Lucuse me, sir. (an in lower berth-Certainly, madam. What can I Elderly Spinster - I was looking to see if there was a man under my bed. That's all, sir.